FREE INDIA

36th Year Of Publication ★ October 6, 1974 ★ 20 Paise

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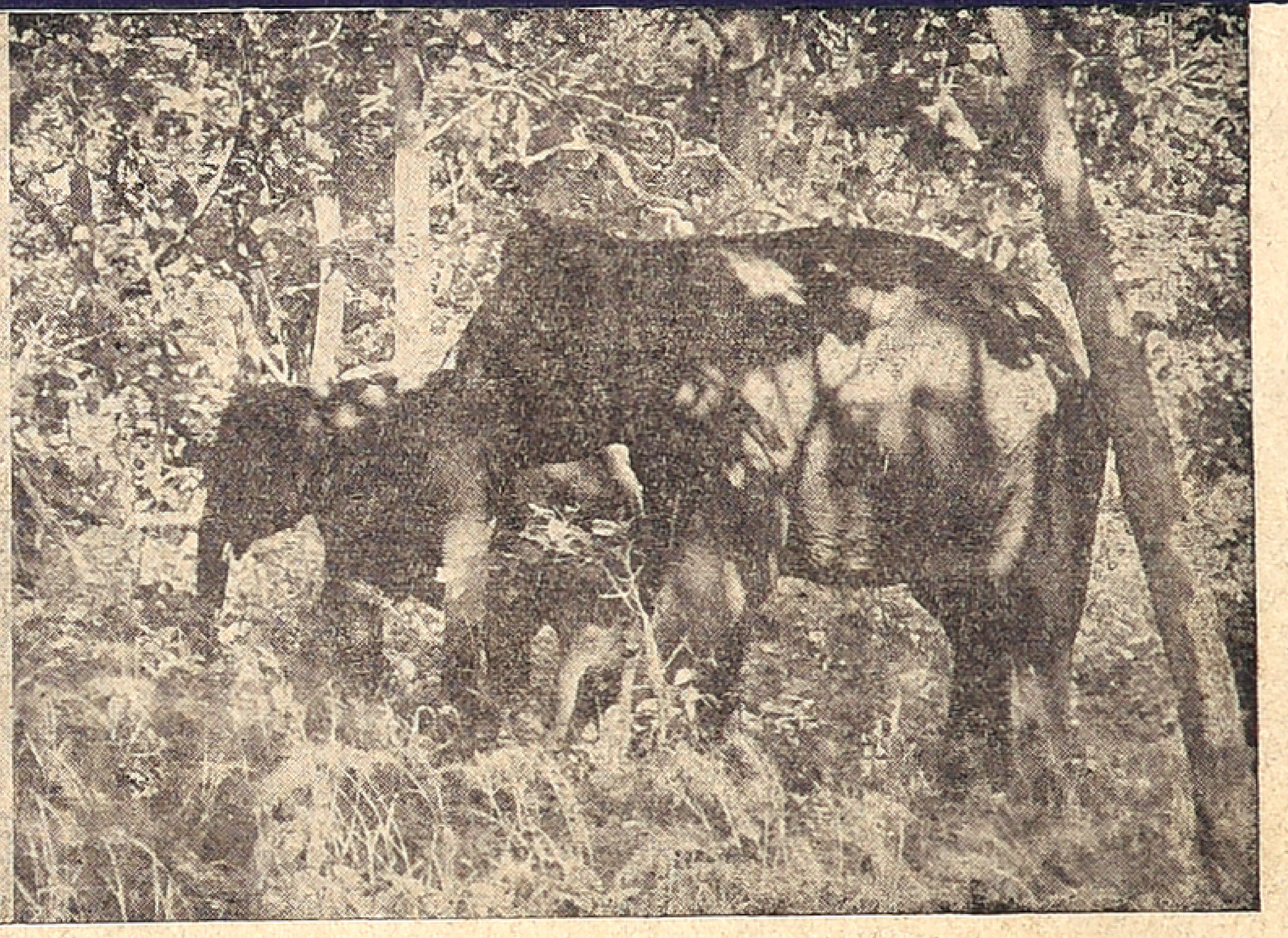
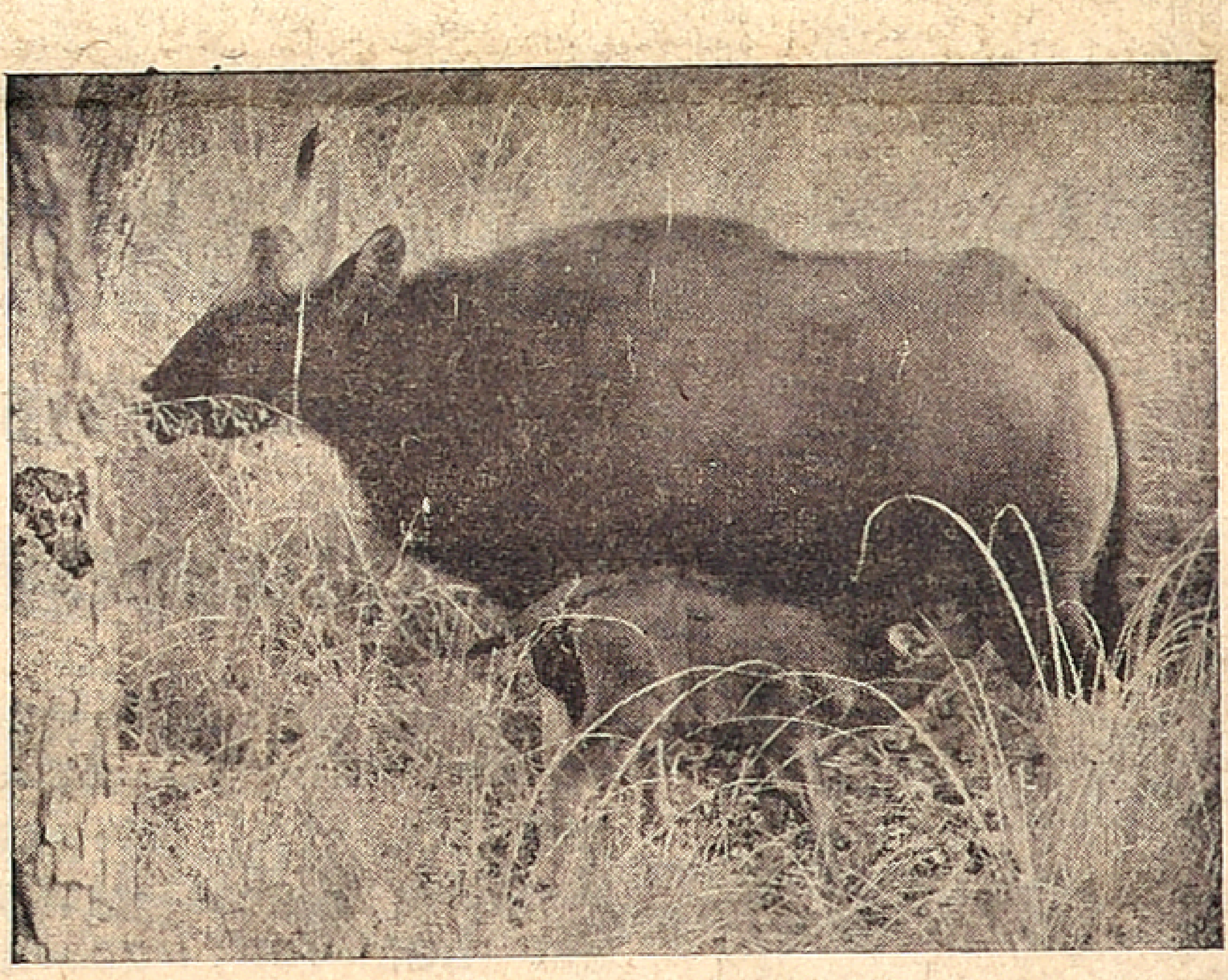
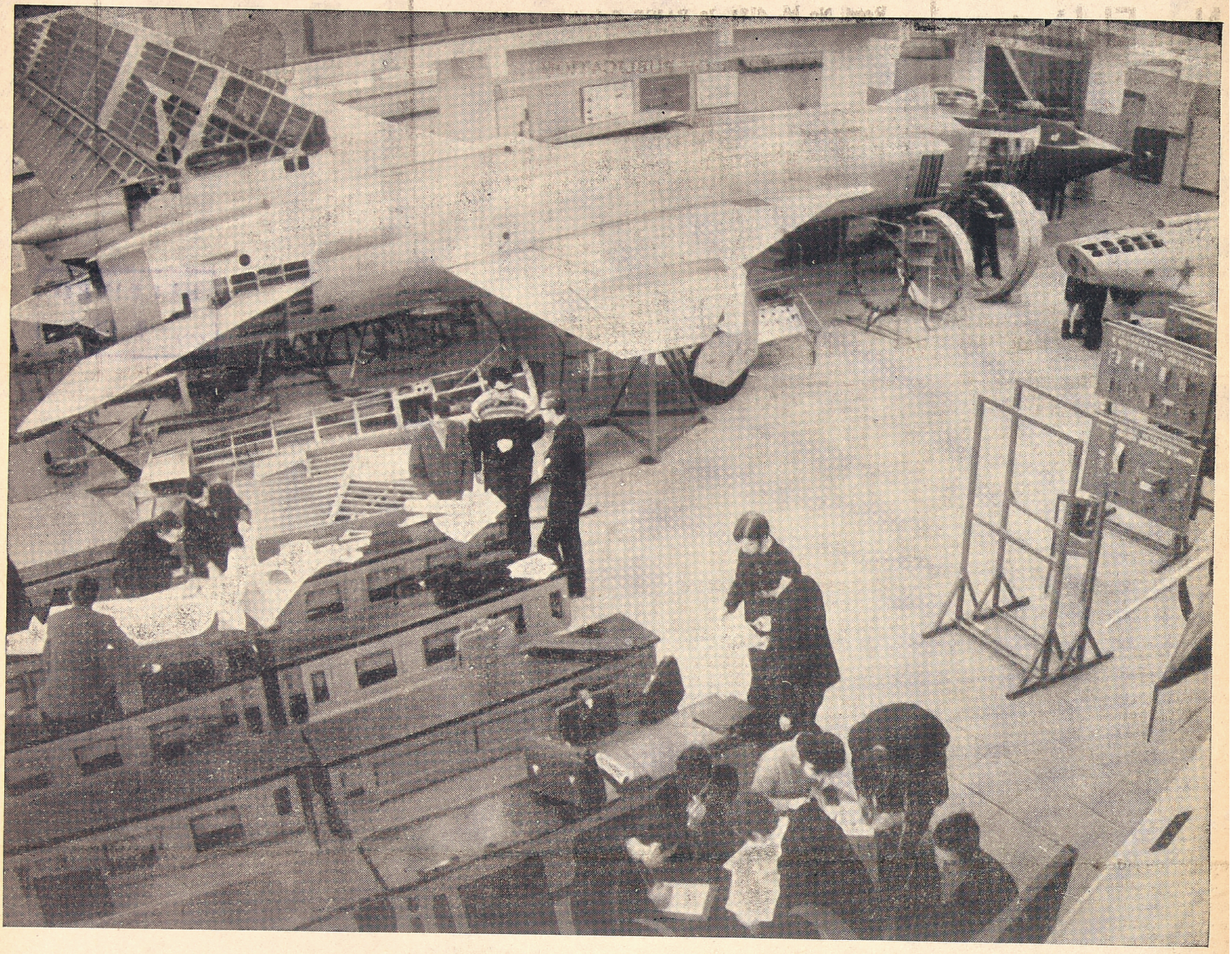




Wild life week is being observed now. Pictures show Mudumalai forest Animals.

—Courtesy Asian Travels News.

SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY



Inside the institute's production laboratory

Aviation Engineering Institute

Excursions in the vicinity of Moscow are popular with students on their off days

Young men and women at the Moscow Aviation Institute (MAI) often spend sleepless nights studying, tell humorous anecdotes about their professors, write poetry and sing to the accompaniment of the guitar, fall in love, travel.

Generally they don't like self-publicity, and they are skeptical about people who talk a lot: It you are really an interesting and talented person, you must prove it in action. If you criticise the functioning of the institute's administration or student leaders you are asked to suggest a constructive plan or, better still, do what needs to be done yourself.

"Everybody has a job to do" has been a principle of student autonomy at MAI since it was established 40 years ago. Thousands of young people work on student committees and in the 200 research groups and 11 student design bureaus. Every second student is doing research. Others give popular lectures as part of adult-education programmes.

Forums on contemporary philosophy and politics, amateur concerts or meetings with cosmonauts, scientists, composers, actors and artistes are organised nearly every week at the institute's house of culture. Youthful scholars organise conferences. Amateur drama and music groups rehearse at the Theatre of Miniatures or the Litsedei (mimicry) studio. Athletes undergo training in the 27 sections of the sports club. Its students have several times won the USSR basket-ball, hand-ball, mountain skiing and under-water swimming championships, and received the highest awards at international sports competitions.

The course of study at the Moscow Aviation Institute is far from easy, and extends over five and a half years, but newcomers get adjusted rather quickly with the help of senior students. The atmosphere is conducive to work, and the first day they feel no less important that graduating students—they know that no decisions will be taken without their participation. The students committees have the backing of the institute's trade union and VCL organisations; 99.8 per cent of the students are members of the same trade union as their professors, and 98.6 per cent are members of the Young Communist League.

Student-committee mem-

(Contd. on page 11)

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Is The World Running Short Of Natural Resources?

By TAKASHI OKA

Is the world running out of natural resources?

Are the world's richest nations, trapped by their dependence on oil and industrial raw materials, coming to the end of their golden age?

Standing here on a fabulously oilrich ridge overlooking the hazy Persian (or Arab) Gulf, one is reminded how, within a couple of decades, oil transformed a tiny, poor, water-short sheikhdom into one of earth's wealthiest nations. The canny Kuwaitis, a people used to living and trading on their wits, have made the most of their good fortune.

The largest General Motors distributor in the world is in Kuwait. Stores carry jewellery and diamond-studded watches from Europe's best-known firms, and other signs of material wealth abound.

POST-OIL AGE AHEAD

But in the long sweep of history, Kuwait's oil-based prosperity may turn out to have been only a hundred-year wonder, unless new oil is found. Kuwait's people must invest as much as they can, while they can, so as to make a graceful transition 50 years from now, 70 years from now, to the post-oil age.

This is ultimately the fate of all mineral wealth. It is depletable. Iron, copper, aluminium, and other metals can of course be recycled. But what has been taken from the ground can never be restored to it again, except in different form.

Have the world's richest nations—the United States, Western Europe, Japan, even the Soviet Union—been too profligate in their use of natural resources? In their thirst for economic growth, are they eating up these resources at an unreplenishably rapid pace? Is the world moving from resource abundance to resource scarcity?

These questions are being asked with increasing urgency by political and economic experts, some of whom fear a competitive scramble for resources by superpowers like the United States and the Soviet Union. Any resource confrontation by the world's two nuclear superpowers would be a chilling danger to global peace.

And what of the poorer nations, like India, who have neither black gold—oil—nor much white gold—electricity—nor anything to speak of in the way of gold itself, as official reserves. (Privately owned gold stocks in India are very large.) Are these nations never to know a golden age at all, as their citizens struggle to make do on less then $100 per capita per year?

There is no single answer to these questions, but they deserve the careful consideration of every world citizen, and especially of those belonging to the so-called wealthy nations.

Every one of us is a user of a raw material or a finished product in some form, from the car we drive in to the food we eat. When scarcity threatens, should we take refuge behind manmade barriers of tariffs or export controls or import quotas? Or can the world's nations together devise new solutions that will be fair to all without stifling the individual initiative and competition that have sparked the greatest cycle of growth, the world has known?

—C. S. M.

Population Control: No Universal Solution

BY JOHN HERITAGE

The World Population Conference was recently held in a country whose policies favour more babies. Romania, the site of the August meeting, awards the title of "heroine mother" as an inducement for larger families.

Contradictory though that may seem, the United Nations was wisely open-minded in selecting such a country for the conference location. Too often, "population" has been portrayed as a simple issue with universal solutions. Now, experience and the political facts of life are proving that it is not.

In many countries, there is growing concern about global overcrowding. The world population total is climbing at an unprecedented rate. But some national growth rates are low, and several countries actually want more people.

As the following examples indicate, the reasons for these differing views are as diverse as the nations themselves:

* Fears of long-term labor shortages and economic decline have triggered campaigns in Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria to increase low birth rates.

* Safety in numbers has been the motivation behind family-oriented policies in Argentina and France. Argentina fears encroachment from Brazil. French policies, now being strongly debated, were shaped by earlier war losses.

* Cultural tradition and the struggle for economic survival greatly encourage high birth rates in much of rural Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Children help on the farm, enhance prestige, and provide security in the parents' old age. These powerful trends can quickly negate family planning programs.

In the face of this hodgepodge of concerns, hot political rhetoric and narrow answers won't work. In countries with low growth rates, harangues about "the population explosion" will have little effect. They may even obscure other key issues of global concern. And in impoverished, crowded regions, the limitations of modern birth-control technology already are clear.

The solutions to the planet's population squeeze, must be shaped region by region. With lower population growth in Europe and the United States, wasteful living patterns are as great a problem as numbers of people.

In the so-called Third World, rapid population growth is a grave concern—but so are its companions, poverty, illiteracy, and infant mortality. These problems must be solved together. Peoples' economic opportunity must be uplifted, just as well as their population understanding. And while outside technology can help, ultimately the answers must be determined by local values and strengths.

In sum, it is time to get down to specific cases. The warnings about overpopulation have been issued—and heard. The task of the World Population Conference is to translate the warnings into realistic, effective action.

—C. S. Monitor.

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

As I believe that silent prayer is often a mightier force than any overt act, in my helplessness I continuously pray in the faith that the prayer of a pure heart never goes unanswered.

ASOKA SCENTED BETELNUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Oct. 6, 1974.

TNCC

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has never worked with single-minded devotion since its formation.

It is clear from the happenins of the recent past, the present President, Mr. Ramiah does not enjoy the confidence of all sections. The High Command also is not able to creat that confidence in spite of its best efforts.

Things look all right when the central leaders appear on the scene. The moment they leave, bickerings start.

It is a good sign that thousands of youngmen stand by the party in spite of many baits offered by other parties.

We wonder what prevents the high command from giving a chance to younger elements. Young patriots like the Party's candidate in Dindigul Parliamentary by-election, can really show better results in establishing contacts with the masses.

Otherwise, the only honourable course will be to persuade Mr. Kamaraj, the natural leader of Tamil Nadu, to lead the party. We are confident that all will accept his leadership in spite of the past differences.

Time before the next election is very short. Unless some unity moves are started immediately, the chances of the Congress will be bleak in Tamil Nadu.

Approach To Village Reconstruction On Gandhian Lines

By K. K. SHAH, Governor of Tamil Nadu.

AN economic blizzard rages over the world. It has upset prices and uprooted currencies deluging the land with inflation. Production and trade are paralysed and are endangering the entire economic fabric. Public trust and confidence all over the world are eroded and political stability in most parts put in grave jeopardy. It is not only a pain in the present but a threat to the future.

The root of the trouble lies in the departure from fundamental ethics, the foundation of all Society and civilisation. No economic, political or social structure divorced from the basic virtues of Truth, Ahimsa and Love can escape this misfortune. Economic, political and social structures have to be free from covetousness, greed, cruelty and violence if they are to endure and help humanity in its progress.

Our own land has not been able to escape the evil effects of this world misfortune. We too are victims of inflation and price-rise. Our economy too is in dislocation. Credibility is being eroded all around the world and the atmosphere fouled by sometimes ignorant and ill-informed criticism. Our Governments are facing the gigantic task on three fronts, viz., safeguarding national independence, ensuring political stability and keeping up the tempo of building activities. However grave the situation, this is not the time to get gloomy or panicky. It must be taken as a challenge to our capacity for nation-building and faced with confidence and courage. It is a call to the innate genius of our people.

LONG TRADITION

In this hour of national and international crisis, our people have to depend on their own innate strength. We have to draw on our spiritual reserve. Fortunately for us we have an age-less and immense tradition. It was by drawing on this immense reserve that Gandhiji galvanised the nation and harnessed it to the gigantic task of winning Swaraj. It was his clarion call to return to the basic virtues-Truth and Ahimsa—that mustered millions and millions under the Congress banner. It is now to his immortal teachings that we must turn for fresh inspiration.

In the two decades and a half of the existence of our Republic, our Governments have achieved significant triumphs in the international field. Political stability has been ensured and economic regeneration is being accelerated. While our national Republic is safe and waxing strong, the village Republic of which Gandhiji dreamt and on which he stressed his every breath has not yet come into being. It is to these lakhs and lakhs of strong self-reliant Republics that Gandhiji looked forward as the glory and bulwark of the nation. They were to be the harbingers of the New Society. In India's gift to Mankind, Gandhi Jayanthi is a summons to that task.

CRUX OF WHOLE APPROACH

It is a happy sign that both the Central and State Governments are veering round to the Gandhian approach of planning at village level and of reconstruction of village economy. Gandhiji laid great stress on this approach and said :-

> "I suggest that, if India is to evolve along non-violent lines, it will have to decentralise many things. Centralisation cannot be sustained and defended without adequate force......"

His insistence upon decentralisation was intended to encourage self-help and minimise official interference. He had an uncanny insight into the future. He knew that if planning did not start at village level, exodus from rural area will create problems which it will be impossible for any Government to face. He therefore pleaded: "The centre of power today is in the big cities. I would have it distributed among the seven hundred thousand villages of India." This is the crux of the whole approach. If people are to be the masters of the country and if 80% of India's population lives in the rural areas, the centre of power will have to be in the rural areas. Unless the rural area is able to throw up leadership for the challenging tasks that a developing country like India faces, the future will be bleak. Each village must, therefore, become a unit for planning. May be in some cases a group of villages will have to be looked upon as unit for planning.

When we think of planning at village level, it must mean in respect of every village that people of the village are totally involved in the development processes. In other words, if decentralised planning is to succeed, it can only be on the basis of self-reliance and self-sufficiency in satisfying primary needs like food, clothing, housing, sanitation, etc. The problem of resources will also ease by planning at village level. Instead of continuously struggling for resources as we have to do to-day we will have enough resources to exploit if we plan at village level. It will also help us in preventing exodus from rural to urban areas. What we have to remember when we reconstruct villages is that modern world is not only conscious of the wonderful progress that Science and Technology has made but is anxiously awaiting opportunities to confer the benefits of scientific inventions on others. If Gandhiji's dream is to be realised when he said:-

> "I am convinced that if India is to attain true freedom and through India the world also, then sooner or later, the fact must be recognised that people will have to live in villages, not in towns, in huts, not in palaces."

The benefits of modern science will have to be taken to the villages. In other words, the reconstruction of villages on modern lines should ultimately succeed in attracting younger generation to rural India. In addition to all attractions of urbanisation, there should be ample opportunities for employment and facilities for, necessities of life like education, health, environmental hygiene, etc.

NEW DIMENSION

The new strategy for agricultural production and the infinite possibilities thrown up by the Green Revolution and the increasing anxiety to start new enterprises in rural areas have added a new dimension to rural development. Today the farming communities in rural areas are in need of the services of technical men. In fact the growing interest for getting maximum advantage of scientific inventions in agricultural operations and agro-based industries has thrown up opportunities for technical men to find gainful employment.

There is immense scope for development of dairying, poultry, spinning and weaving, and cottage and small-scale industries. We have now developed expertise in palmgur, oil, soap, carpentry, and blacksmithy, hand-made paper, cottage match, pottery, gur and khandasari, bee-keeping, leather, hand-pounding of paddy, fibre cane and bamboo, palm-leaf and palm-fibre etc. Many more new vistas for employment and self-employment have been thrown up by employing modern means of production in agriculture and agro-industrial operations.

Planning at village level with

(Contd. on page 10)

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Story Of Nuclear Research in India—2

Most Important Conference

By R. RAMANNA, Director, BHABHA Atomic Research Centre

In order to have a country-wide discussion of our atomic energy programme, particularly about the choice of a reactor, its setting and the difficulties of setting up one indigenously, Pandit Nehru called a conference to which distinguished Indian scientists were invited. This was held in Delhi during the winter of 1954 at the National Physical Laboratory. We who were heading various Divisions, were also asked to speak on our subject of speciality. At this conference, I recall the presence of Prof. M N. Saha, Prof. S.N. Bose, Dr. K.S. Krishnan and several other distinguished Physicists, Chemists, Engineers and Industrialists from all parts of India On that day, one could feel the tension in the air. The location of Atomic Energy Establishment at Bombay was being questioned. The choice of the reactor type and the entire programme of developing our atomic energy materials came under criticism. Pandit Nehru carefully listened to all the arguments, particularly to the various proposals on the type of reactor we should try and build by ourselves With all our youthful enthusiasm we must have made an impression. Certainly Dr. Bhabha had the entire discussion under control, but it was Prof. K.S. Krishnan, who was the last speaker. who clinched the argument in his usual humorous style by quoting the story of Jacobi and his student.

JACOBI & STUDENT

I quote it because the story made a big impression that day: "Yesterday, I mentioned the instance of a man, a young man, who had joined for research the great Mathematician Jacobi who was the brother of the great Orientalist. The young man had been with him for several months without having started any research work. When the teacher asked him about it he said 'I have not yet read all the earlier literature on the subject.' Then the Professor turned to him and said, 'Dear man, if your father had waited to see all the girls before marrying one, where would you be? I would like you to make a start somewhere. You can get on with the scientific problems and proceed'. I would also say just the same thing. Because the subject involves so many different disciplines, it needs cooperation from all quarters and a certain amount of sympathy is also necessary."

This conference should be considered as one of the most important ones on atomic energy held in India as it consolidated the scientific opinion in the country in support of the steps taken by Dr. Bhabha towards the fulfilment of our programme. It was also quite clear that Pandit Nehru had given his full support to the programme publicly in front of all the scientists, some of whom had been very critical.

FUEL LOAN

Due to Dr. Bhabha's close contacts with European scientists and his influence among the leaders of science in Europe, he was in constant touch with technological developments and possibilities abroad He had managed to have an agreement of cooperation with France long before such agreements existed in this particular field outside the then nuclear countries. It was with the cooperation of France that we learnt a lot about reactor materials, reactor control, neutron physics etc particularly with respect to natural uranium systems. But all this still had not put us in a position to build a reactor of our own. However, some time in 1954, after one of his fairly frequent tours of Europe, Dr. Bhabha came back with a proposition that Sir John Cockroft had offered some enriched uranium fuel elements for building up a Swimming Pool type reactor and that he had come to an agreement with him for the loan of this fuel.

A CHALLENGE

It was, however, to be a challenge in that we had to build the rest of the reactor which included the civil engineering, design of the tank, and electronics control systems and prepare for its utilisation entirely by ourselves. It was also supposed to be built in competition with the Lido reactor at Harwell as to who would complete it first and I may add here that we went critical earlier by a few days. Since the whole project was a challenge, everybody seemed keyed up and it was one of those operations which was carried out with tremendous gusto. The reactor building was constructed in less than an year's time and because of this hurry it turned out that neither the roof nor the walls were leak proof against the monsoon. The Swimming Pool tank was also built in a record time and by August 1956 the reactor was actually ready for criticality trials; the whole operation having lasted just one year. At the first trials in which Dr. Bhabha himself took part, it became difficult to try out various configurations of the uranium fuel in the water because the tank was still new and the water was not sufficiently transparent. Though we worked during the whole of the 2nd night, the reactor just would not go critical. This was because we had left a very big water gap in the centre not knowing enough about such neutron multiplying system. This was realised on the 3rd day and the whole leading operation was reenacted on the 4th day and on that the 4th afternoon the reactor went critical. We could now claim that we had a critical reactor, the first in Asia, built entirely by ourselves except for the enriched uranium fuel. I also recall that within a few minutes after the reactor became critical, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was informed of it over the phone, even as the monsoon was flooding the whole place around us.

MANY SCEPTICAL

I have dealt in some detail about the Apsara criticality because it was the first to have psychological impact on the country for the development of modern technology. Though a lot of equipment for the reactor had been designed and made entirely by ourselves, there were still many people not willing to believe that we could establish a modern technology in the country by ourselves. The country seemed to be covered in a cloak of non self-reliance. People in general felt that everything had to be imported from abroad, be it ideas or equipment. It seemed to many in India that nothing worthwhile was possible by ourselves

We realised that to cash in on the success of Apsara we had to take a series of steps to make ourselves not only self-sufficient in quality but in quantity also. Even before the Apsara went into operation, the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. was producing Uranium and Thorium compounds of high purity A decision was taken to build a Uranium Metal Plant immediately, and this turned out to be vital in our programme of self-sufficiency.

CANADIAN OFFER

At the Geneva Conference in 1955, Dr. Bhabha played a very important role from the point of view of bringing about a discussion about both the importance of nuclear power for developing countries and of the possibilities of fusion. It was during this conference that a very generous offer from Canada was made to us of the gift under the Colombo Plan of a NRX type reactor, a natural uranium and heavy water system.

I recall the discussions which Dr. Bhabha had with all of us in Geneva in 1955 on the choice of the NRX type reactor for Trombay. While all of us including Dr. H.N. Sethna, Shri N.B. Prasad, Shri A.S. Rao and myself were keen on the NRX type reactor because it was a natural uranium-heavy water system and therefore a type which in principle we could fuel ourselves, for some reasons, Dr. Bhabha seemed to favour the Dido reactor, an enriched uranium heavy water system, a type which was in operation at Harewell. He must have been slightly influenced by the views of Sir John Cockroft. As a concession, he said we should have both types of reactors, but we all impressed upon him that we were not sufficiently advanced in manpower and other industrial facilities to have two high flux research reactors going. Discussions were heated and finally Dr. Bhabha gave in to our views and rightly so. I refer these discussions to show how decisions were taken between himself and his younger colleagues and how Dr. Bhabha was willing to accept suggestions in spite of his own tremendous personal reputation.

—*(To be continued)*

Alcohol And Liver Damage

Medical students have long been taught it is not alcohol alone, but the combination of alcohol and a poor diet, that leads to cirrhosis and other liver damage. But now researchers at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York—who fed baboons a bottle of liquor daily for as long as four years—say their studies show that a good diet will not prevent liver damage.

According to Dr. Charles Lieber and Dr. Emanuel Rubin, proper diet cannot protect against alcoholic damage. The key element, they declare, is the total amount of alcohol consumed.

By producing the entire picture of alcoholic liver disease in baboons, including a fatty liver, alcoholic hepatitis and cirrhosis, they say they have developed the first animal model to help scientists study the demage resulting from alcoholism. In the doctor's study with twenty-six animals, the thirteen baboons whose liquid diet included alcohol, developed liver disease. The other thirteen baboons, who received the same diet, minus alcohol, dit not get sick.

The damaged livers so closely resembled the disease in humans that experts could not tell they were from baboons.

Biblical Board Games

Board games based on biblical stories are enjoying mounting popularity in the U.S.A. A best-selling item is "The Journey of St. Paul," a board game marketed by the Avalon Company of Baltimore. Another hit is the "Ten Commandments" game.

THE DEAF HOST

Several friends were dining together, and one of them told a funny story which made them all laugh. The gentleman at whose house they were dining was very deaf and could not hear a word of it. But he did not like the others to know how deaf he was, so he laughed when everybody did, and said it was a very funny story.

When the first gentleman had finished speaking, the host said: "I know a story which is funnier than that." All his friends expressed a desire to hear it. So he told his story and made them laugh more than ever. But he did not know what they were laughing at. Instead of laughing at his story, they were laughing because he had, without knowing it, told them exactly the same story that the other gentleman had just related, and almost in the same words.

BAD LUCK

He was driving her home from the dance. It was very late, and the road was dark and lonely. Suddenly the car stopped, and the young man, after getting out to see what was the matter, turned to the girl and said:

"That's bad luck. The petrol tank seems to be full of water and we can't move a foot."

The girl sighed resignedly:

"Come inside," she said. "This has happened to me before. All we have to do is to sit and argue for a time, and the water turns right back into petrol."

* * *

TOO PERSONAL

As the maid placed the breakfast things on the table, her employer noticed that she was looking happier than usual.

"You seem pleased about some thing, Jane," he said. "What is it?"

"I went to a dance last night," she told him, "and became engaged to a window cleaner."

"I'm pleased to hear," said the employer. "What's his name?"

'I don't know," replied the girl, rather haughtily. "One can't begin straight off asking personal questions like that."

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FUN AND LAUGHTER

EXCUSE AND WELCOME

"Bothered with time-wasting callers, are you? Why don't you try my plan?" asked the first.

"What is your plan?" asked the second.

"When the bell rings I put on my hat and gloves before I open the door. If it proves to be someone I don't want to see, I say, 'So sorry, but I'm just going out."

"But suppose it's someone you want to see?"

"Oh, then I say, 'So fortunate, I've just come in."

* * *

EXPERIENCE

A man was being questioned by an employer on his suitability for a fairly important job as a mechanic.

"But," said the employer, "are you an all-round man a thoroughly trained mechanic?"

"Oh, yes," the man replied. "For six years I had experience at the Hot-it-up works."

"And what did you do all the time?"

"Well," said the man. "I screwed on nut 467."

* * *

SUCH A SHOCK!

As the artistic lady strolled along the country lane, she came across a hefty old man cutting back the hedge.

"Ah!" she sighed. "What a delightful scene—so quiet and rural. So far removed from the hectic rush and bustle of town. So definitely Old England. May I talk with you, my good man? I'd love to hear your rural dialect."

And the old man beamed at her as he replied; "That's O.K. by me, baby!"

* * *

IS THAT SO?

"Where's the car?" the professor's wife asked the professor.

"Did I take the car?"

"Certainly you did."

"Well I thought it strange. When I got at the post office I turned round to thank the gentleman who had given me a lift and he wasn't there."

* * *

GUARDIAN ANGEL!

Inspector (to new policeman): "I shall have to put you on night duty for a few weeks Do you think you will be alright?"

Policeman: "Sure! You see mother said she would come around with me until I get used to it."

* * *

JUST A FACT

Diner: "You advertised that this restaurant is under new management, but I see the same manager is still here.

Waiter: "Yes, sir, but he got married yesterday."

TOUGH LUCK

With a hopeful glint in his watery eye, the tramp approached the man in uniform.

"Scuse me, corporal," he began, "I ain't had a square meal for a week. If you could spare me a bob— "

The corporal slipped a hand into his pocket and produced a few coppers.

"Sorry, chum; that's all I've got," he replied.

"Bah!" snorted the tramp. "I've been getting nothing but hard-luck stories all day!"

* * *

NEVER HAD IT

After an overwhelmingly successful opening on Broadway the late John Barrymore was relaxing in his dressing-room.

"After that applause," commented a friend, "I guess you've seen just about everything worth seeing in the theatre."

"Everything but one," sighted Barrymore.

"What's that?"

"I've never had the pleasure of sitting in the audience and seeing me act," said John.

* * *

THE END IN VIEW

An alert-looking girl in slacks with an exceptionally attractive figure proceeded all through the gate of a southern California airplane plant. She showed her pass and breezed past the guard. He was about to call after her for her badge when he observed it suspended from her neck in the middle of her back. To his question as to why she wore her badge there, the girl replied, "That's where you always look!"

* * *

SMALL OR BIG!

He had taken a postal course in chemistry and was proud of his diploma.

He felt his throat sore and prescribed for himself, taking the prescription to a local druggist.

The druggist read it and asked: "Is the dog very big?"

* * *

OTHER POINT!

"I don't mind being a grandfather," Senatden Arthur H. Vanor berg remarked to his wife when informed of his first grandchild, "but I'm a little dubious about being married to a grandmother."

* * *

JUST A WORD

"You are sentenced to one yaer's imprisonment," said the judge, sternly. "Have you anything to say?"

"Would you send them word at home that I shall not be in to dinner until 1976?" requested the prisoner.

LITTLE LAUGHS

"These luminous paints are wonderful."

"What do you use them for!"

We painted baby's face with them and then in the night we can give his bottle without getting a light."

* * *

Walking down the street a lady noticed a beggar holding out two hats. Being somewhat curious, she asked him the reason.

"Well," replied the mendicant "business is so good I'm enlarging the premises."

* * *

A man met another he hadn't seen for a long time. The stranger said: — "Hullo, I thought you were dead"

"Why?"

"Well, I've heard quite a few people saying nice things about you."

* * *

Foreman (to Irish labourer): "Look at that Englishman carrying two scaffold poles and you are only carrying one."

Irishman: "Since, sir, he must be too lazy to go twice!"

* * *

A question in a recent examination was: "State what you understand by the term 'separate peace'."

A candidate wrote briefly, "Divorce."

* * *

"Is this a beauty parlour?" enquired the soldier.

"Yes, sir," came the reply.

"Well, brin' me one; I'm lonely!"

* * *

Query to income tax collector by a taxpayer:

"What debate do I get for being a married man?"

* * *

Married men do tell lies from choice, but because their wives will persist in asking foolish questions.

* * *

Usually when a married man gets to chasing a butterfly he catches it at home.

* * *

Then there was the bachelor who was sick so long he began to look like a married man.

* * *

Teacher (after lecture on miners). "What kind of men go underground?"

Tommy: "Dead ones, sir."

* * x

"If I marry, many women will be unhappy."

"How often do you expect to marry, then?"

* * *

Every great scientific truth goes through three stages. First, people say it conflicts with religion. Next, they say it has been discovered before. Lastly they say they have always believed it.

* * *

A lady novelist thinks that thirty is a nice age for a woman. It is, especially if she happens to be forty.

* * *

"How long were you engaged to him?"

"I don't know. My watch stopped."

"Gandhi Subanagounder"

By M. K. GANDHI

[This is reproduced from "Young India" of June 11, 1931. "Gandhi Subanagounder" who passed away last year was the father of Mr. K. S. Ramaswami, former Union Minister.]

All lovers of Hinduism will read the following with painful interest:

"Kugalur is a village in Coimbatore District (South India) and all the villagers are farmers. This village can boast of an ardent and sincere Congress worker Sjt. K.K. Subanagounder. His selfless work for the spread of Khadi has earned him the name of "Gandhi Subanagounder." For the last six years he has been serving in the Taluk Congress Committee either as the president or secretary. It is due to him that not only the people of this village but of this whole taluk realised the economy of Khaddar and have taken to it. Being a subscriber of 'Young India' he is in touch with your movement. During the last movement it was he who enlisted several volunteers and carried on picketing of liquor shops in many villages and he was successful. The district authorities tried various means to put him down but as he was prepared to stake his all, their efforts were in vain But for him the entire taluk would not have risen from its lethargy. In short he is one of the sincere and selfless workers in South India. Now such a situation has arisen in this village that the whole population of this village is against him and being a co-worker I beg to seek your help.

"To explain the situation a short account of the social customs and manners of the villagers is necessary. The villagers are very very orthodox and they have a strong and blind faith in their tradition. No amount of reason or persuasion can turn them. If any one talks of 'removal of untouchability' he will be pooh-poohed and condemned as a betrayer of Hinduism and Hindu DHARMA. In this village there are several families of the so-called 'untouchables' and 'unapprochables'! They have a separate locality. They work in the lands of the high caste people and thus earn their bread. There is a well in the locality in which the 'unapproachables' live but there is no well in the locality in which the 'untouchables' (locally called 'pallas') are put up.

"Sjt. K. K. Subanagounder owns a garden near the locality of these 'pallas' (untouchables) and for a long time he had an idea to allow the 'Pallas' to fetch water from the well in his garden. Just a month ago one morning he and one of his friends went to his garden, allowed two untouchables to go to his well to fetch water and after they had gone he and his friend took a bath in the same well. At once this news that Sjt. K K. Subanagounder had allowed two "pallas' to take water from his well and bathed in the same well, spread like wild fire throughout the village. In the eyes of the villagers this was a most heinous crime that a Hindu could commit. They condemend him and all his servants gave up their services as they thought it a despicable sin to serve under a man who had allowed a 'palla' to take water from his well and afterwards bathed in it. Thus the village has been split into two parties—Sjt. K.K. Subanagounder and four of his friends on one side and the whole village including two or three mischief-mongers on the other side. The more orthodox of the villagers declared that Sjt. K. K. Subanagounder and his friends had committed a crime and they should purify themselves by drinking holy water administered by a Brahmin. But Sjt. Subanagounder refused and the villagers have resolved that they should have no dealings with him and his friends. People are prohibited and threatened from working even in his field and those of his friends.

"A few days after the above incident a man who is still in the service of Sjt. Subanagounder went to fetch water from a public well. The villagers present prevented him from getting into the well on the ground that he was still in the service of Sjt. Subanagounder, and that the water would be polluted if they allowed him to get into the well. This man at once ran and reported the matter to Sjt Subanagounder. The well being a public well Sjt. Subanagounder and four of his friends thinking that every individual has a right to enter into it went to the well with the same man and asked him to fetch water from the well. The villagers who had gathered there in hundreds threatened him with blows if he got down and obstructed him. Sjt. Subanagounder under the pressure of his friends reported the matter to the police and the police after conducting an investigation reported the matter to the Magistrate and the hearing is postponed to June 1st.

"Though many people outside the village applaud the work started by Sjt. Subanagounder, this whole village steeped in blind orthodoxy is against him. Sjt. Subanagounder is firm and would not give up his cause. The villagers would not allow him to carry on his work. Not only his cause but the domestic work of Sjt. Subanagounder and his friends suffer very much. This religious sentiment of the mob and the personal animosity of some of the mischief-mongers are doing much harm to the few who are with Sjt. K. K Subanagounder Sjt. Subanagounder and his fellow sufferers have not even the privileges of getting into a public well or the village temple.

"I am a co-worker and well-wisher of Sjt. Subanagounder and at this juncture a word from you as to what path Sjt. Subanagounder should adopt as to pacify the villagers without injuring his own cause will be helpful."

Sjt. Subanagounder deserves warm congratulations for his bravery and pertinacity. The only advice I can give him is that he should take all risks in protecting the untouchables of his village and yet bear no ill-will to the villagers. He will find in the end that the villagers will cease to worry him. They will at first mistake his goodness for weakness and then perceive the strength lying behind his goodness. For they will soon find their mistake when they see that whilst he is gentle and forbearing towards them he is firm like a rock in his action in protecting the untouchables. As time passes, the villagers will forfeit all sympathy and Sjt. Subanagounder will gain the active sympathy and help of the public. The only condition is that he must be prepared to sacrifice everything, suffer even his fields to lie fallow if the sinful boycott by the villagers succeeds in scaring labour away from him. It is some consolation that he has four friends who stand by him. But he should be prepared to carry out his resolution, even if he loses these friends, for I am sure that he will loose only to gain. God sometimes does try to the uttermost those whom He wishes to bless.

Nuclear Heart Medicine

Using a nuclear scanning technique, doctors say they are now able to see for the first time the exact area of damage caused by a heart attack.

The technique, developed by Dr. Frederick Bonte, Dean of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, permits doctors to view and photograph the area thought to be affected by a heart attack. Armed with the new tool, physicians can determine, usually within an hour, whether the patient actually has suffered a coronary or if the pain is from a different cause.

The system works this way: a radioactive substance with an attraction for calcium is injected into the patient. Within sixty minutes, the damaged area of the heart has collected enough calcium tagged with radioactivity to show up as a bright spot on the screen of the special scanning device. Dr. Bonte says the technique is an adaptation of similar methods used in nuclear medicine to diagnose thyroid and bone tumors.

Onassis Finds a Way

Greek billionaire Onassis recently signed an inheritance contract with his wife Jacqueline, the late President Kennedy's widow, under which he is to leave her at least $600 million. Since Greek laws forbid inheritance contracts as "unethical", the Onassis couple concluded it abroad. But to curry this modern Midas's good graces, the Athens military junta, at the time still in the saddle, rushed to issue decree No. 672, stipulating that inheritance contracts concluded outside the country were valid, provided one spouse was a foreign national and the other Greek. As Jacqueline is a U. S. national, this decree relieves her of paying impressive inheritance taxes after her husband's death.

* * *

Paid "Patriotism"

South Africa's racist authorities are forming volunteer squads for punitive forays against Rhodesian patriots. As few have volunteered, James Kruger, Minister of Justice and Police, will raise pay for the police "patriotism" of hired killers. "The men", he said, "who are engaged in defending our land outside our borders will be compensated to a greater extent for the patriotism displayed by them."

* * *

The Limits Of "Democracy"

Deploring South Korea's low living standards Seoul "Premier" Kim Chong Pil invoked a proverb which runs "if you haven't got any money, you can't show your generosity". In its present application he explained this as meaning: "As our yearly per capita income is only $500, we can enjoy only that much of democracy". One need but add that the figure is way above the real sum.

* * *

Tastes Do Differ....

A Tokyo court has ruled that Air France take back Nobuko Furiki, 37, sacked for being "too fat, not well-proportioned and not suitable to the company's image of the stewardess". The judge said that in Japanese eyes she was for her age quite attractive and not at all fat.

Tit-Bits On Men And Matters

By T. NEELAKANTAN

(General Knowledge Agency)

TILAK OF SOUTH INDIA

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu was one among those leaders who roused the patriotic feelings of the people of South India, during the days of our freedom struggle. He was a silver-tongued orator and a gold-fingered writer. Even though there were no loud-speakers in those days, he used to enthral mammoth gatherings by his fiery speeches. His writings in the Press were so stimulating that they were read with great fervour by a vast number of people.

When Mahatma Gandhi was arrested for his political activities, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu was greatly agitated. As a medical practitioner, Dr. Naidu earned enormously and the Government wanted him to pay his income-tax. But as a protest against Gandhiji's arrest, he refused to pay it. So, round about the year 1922, the Government attached his car and his lands in Salem. Dr. Naidu was such a popular and respected leader that none came forward to drive his attached car from his bungalow. The District Superintendent of Police, who was an Englishman, was therefore forced to drive the car himself from Dr. Naidu's residence.

Kappalottiya Tamilan V. O. Chidambaram Pillai while paying tributes to Dr. Naidu once, said :— "I have had the privilege of close friendship with Dr. Naidu. I have always held him in high esteem and affection for his nobility of character and courage of conviction. His sacrifices, shrewdness of mind and his political wisdom are well-known in the country and that is why he is called "South Indian Tilak".

NO DOMINATION - OVER A MAN OR A NATION

"No man is good enough to govern another man, without that other man's consent" —so said Abraham Lincoln. The same thing can be said with regard to a nation too. No nation is good enough to govern another nation. But about 50 years ago, many nations were under the control of other powerful nations. To fight for their independence. the subjugated nations made arrangements for a conference to be held at Brussels in 1927. This conference was known as the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was in Europe then and he was anxious that the Indian National Congress, which was then fighting for the independence of India, should take part in that conference officially. The Congress authorised Pandit Nehru to be its representative and he attended that international gathering. To continue the efforts for the liberation of the oppressed nations, an organisation by name The League Against Imperialism was formed then. Eminent men like Albert Einstein and Romain Rolland evinced keen interest in this League. The suppressed nations fought for their independence and many became free. Today, the United Nations has the proud privilege of having 138 independent nations as its members. But when the U. N. came into being in 1945, it had about 50 nations only, as its members.

REMEMBER THE PAST-EVER REMEMBER.

Some are born rich, some acquire riches by their patient and persistent efforts and some others have riches thrust upon them by lotteries. races and similar lucky chances. Those who were poor in the beginning but became rich later on, should ever remember their past and be humble and noble

Clark Gable, the famous film actor, was born in a poor family. He was therefore forced to do jobs like-milking cows and ploughing fields, even when he was a young boy. Though he was engaged in such jobs, he had an ambition to become an actor. So, he joined some dramatic troupes and began to learn the art of acting, amidst great difficulties. With a dogged determination to realise his ambition, he suffered and struggled even upto his 24th year. He then got a chance to act in a film and thereafter he had more chances. In the beginning of his acting career, he acted as an extra in a chorus. His pay was only £ 1-10-0 a day. Gradually, he became a very big actor and achieved international reputation. He was so popular that when he went to South America, many women threw their arms around him and clung to his neck. Some tore off his coat and shirt to pieces and kept those pieces as souvenirs. His income increased by leaps and bounds and he became very rich. Even though he had achieved fame and had acquired a fortune, he did not forget his humble beginning. He wrote on a paper that he once acted as an extra in a chorus and that his pay was £ 1-10-0 a day. He had that paper framed and had it hung on the walls of his studio. The paper that was framed with the above mentioned facts, had the following words as the heading ;— "Just to remind you, Gable. Just to remind you".

Health Research To Meet Modern Aspiration

By WALTER FROEHLICH

Who should get use of artificial kindneys if there are not enough for all who need them to survive? May a heart that is still beating be removed for transplantation?

None of these questions could have been asked a few years ago. There existed no artificial kindneys. No attempt had yet been made at transplanting human hearts. Instruments to keep the respiratory and circulation systems going after the brain had died had just moved from the realm of science fiction to become laboratory curiosities in tests with animals.

Today, these and similar questions are common, nearly everyday occurrences.

They illustrate how new tools and techniques emerging from scientific and technological research have changed the treatment and care of the ill and injured. In doing so, these innovations have raised issues which are as much the concern of the public as of physicians.

In the United States, new institutions have been established to help answer the questions.

ETHICS

In many American communities citizens councils and committees have been formed as advisory and policy-guidance bodies. Physicians still make the medical decisions such as whether a particular patient can benefit from a dialyzer or new heart. The citizens participate in the ethical, social and humanitarian judgements surrounding each decision.

The American Medical Association recently began publication of a new magazine, *Prism*, dedicated to discussions on ethics and human value judgments in the practice of medicine. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences formed a Board of Medicine in 1967 to study the social functions of medicine and to issue guidelines.

Universities have become interested. In 1972, Georgetown University's Medical School in Washington, D.C., opened the Rose and Joseph Kennedy Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction and Bio-Ethics named in honour of President Kennedy's parents. It is devoted to the analysis of non-medical aspects of medical research such as the impact on society of this research and its resulting medical discoveries.

Until a few years ago, research decisions were almost invariably made by professionals. The public often paid little or no attention to the decisions.

REMEDIES

Health education has helped make the public more aware that action can be taken for maintaining health, and that when illness strikes, remedies exist for the relief of pain and other symptoms and for possible cures.

This increased realisation has generated a public demand for easy access to good health care, and the medical community has come to recognise increasingly that such access ought to be the right of every citizen.

Accordingly, some hospitals in the United States, which traditionally treated patients after they presented themselves, now try to serve their community better by actively seeking out the ill in their regions. Taking the initiative, these hospitals offer examinations and other health services in neighbourhood centres and encourage the reporting of illness.

These actions take on added importance because of the profound changes in the kinds of illnesses which beset populations in the United States today.

RECOVERY

Nowadays, with modern medicines, recovery is usually prompt and apparently simple after sometimes only a single treatment or prescription by a physician.

Today most illnesses are due to chronic diseases. Such chronic diseases widely prevalent today as diabetes. arthritis and emphysema cause relatively few deaths with modern treatment, but are responsible for very prolonged distress and varying degrees of disability and dependency for indefinite periods.

Even after successful treatment, most cancer, heart and stroke patients require follow-up monitoring for many years.

Health care facilities, traditionally designed for the intensive but brief courses of treatment for infectious disease, have been converted to the needs of the chronic disease patients, and new facilities are being built for them.

Some of these patients require "out-patient" clinics which they can visit to receive periodic examinations and treatments while they continue to live in their homes. Others with more severe illness need nursing homes or rehabilitation centres with a home-like atmosphere where they can live for long periods receiving needed treatments and assistance with vital activities they can no longer perform unaided.

ERADICATION

The well established ability of medical researchers to find means for nearly eradicating diseases and to invent ways for lessening the impact of others has evoked high hopes and expectations among the public. There exists an unmistakable conviction that researchers will be able to make even greater discoveries in the future.

Comments By Vishnu

Rotary Medicare Project

If you went up to the reception counter of the Tourist Information Centre and asked where Thiruverkadu is, more likely than not the lady wouldn't have heard of it. Though this lovely temple of Devi Karumari Amman draws an endless stream of devotees, and is so close to Madras it is not on the tourist map. Tiruverkadu and the twenty other villages that surround it have no adequate medical facilities for those who live in them.

THE WESTERLEY WAY

It is not surprising therefore that this delightful place was chosen as the centre for their community extension service by the Rotary Club of West, Madras. In a site donated by local philanthropists, the Westerley Rotarians put up a medical centre at a cost of 75,000 rupees. When the World Rotary President William Robbins visited Madras recently he was taken to this centre where he laid the foundation stone for a maternity block. Among the donors have been Rtn. G.K. Shetty who gave a donation of Rs. 45,000.

Addressing a press gathering Mr. Robbins made it clear that the Rotary was not actually just a fund raising organisation. In projects such as the one at Thiruverkadu the members of the Rotary gave a part of themselves in the service of the people.

If one is affluent enough to be able to give, the giving is not significant; but the spirit of true service to people, is something that is praiseworthy. Keep it up Rotary for you've won not only the gratitude of nearly 10,000 people who seek medical aid there, but the blessings of Devi Karumari Amman. And by the way won't you tell the authorities to put the place on the tourist map? It will serve a twofold purpose. Foreign visitors can see a beautiful temple; and they can also see community service at its best.

In addtion to the medical centre there is also a vocational training centre (also run by Rotary) to teach people to "learn by doing" and to find self employment opportunities.

If I might suggest it, better transportation facilities could be arranged so that patients seen at the centre who require specialised treatment in the city could be brought over for that purpose effectively and this need will be greatest when the maternity section begins to function. Then no doubt the Rotarians will wave their magic wand and produce an ambulance van.

Fishy Business

An observant member at a lavish banquet being thrown by the Association of Palaentologists at a five star hotel recognised the dish to be made up a variety of fish long since extinct and found preserved only as fossils. There was much excitement; however the manager issued strict instructions that in future, as far as was feasible, only fresh fish was to be served!

Journalism Award For Fearless Reporting.

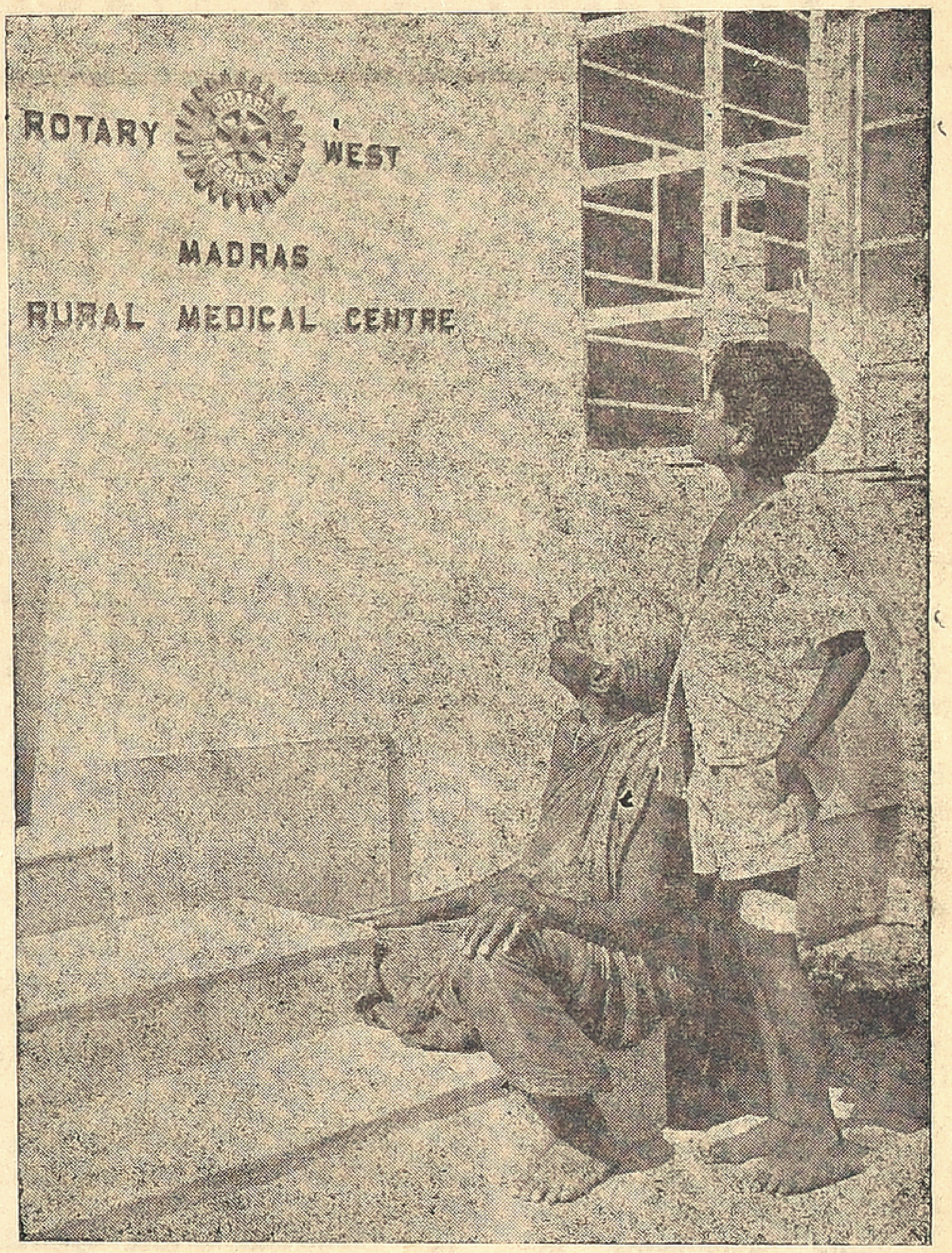
Towards the end of his course at the journalism college, young Pratihasan was given an assignment in order to give him practical experience in reporting. He was required to call on noted socialite Bellywalla and do a feature.

Mrs. Bellywalla had more time on her hands than she knew what to do with, and serving on umpteen committees doing good things still left her bored; besides she had more money than she knew how to spend. When Partihasan, who was young and handsome came to interview her she was only too delighted. The young boy was unaware of her reputation as a great flirt and that some of the things she did provided grist especially for the reporters from the yellow press.

Pratihasan was received by Mrs. Bellywalla with the utmost cordiality and given apple-juice which he had never tasted but found quite delicious She kept prattling away endlessly about all the good things she was doing to society and never gave him a chance to interrupt her. Pratihasan was too bewildered by her simultaneous amorous gestures that the only thing which made an impression on his brain was the phrase that she was so fond of using and which she kept repeating ad lib "Some things I abhor..."

Since his English too was some-hat weak Pratihasan wrote a ature about her and gave it a d title of "Some things which bhor". When this appeared the college journal, all the her mass communication dia lapped it up and splashed is big news which greatly noyed Mrs. Bellywalla. How-er there is a rumour that is eing circulated and which is rapidly gaining credence that Parihasan may well be considered for the next Deerga Bhusan Award for accurate, outstanding and fearless reporting in journalism.

Rotary Means Service



This impoverished aged woman and the boy represent 10,000 people living in Thiruverkadu and the surrounding villages for whom this centre alone now offers facility for medical attention. Soon a Maternity block will be constructed, for which International Rotary President William Robbins laid the foundation.

Beware Of Sharks

A foreign tourist who recieved the unwelcome attention of a pickpocket while he was lying on the golden sands by the blue surf inhaling the oriental aroma that came from the kitchen was told by the tourist police officer "Probably you are too new to our land for the sharks on the beach are a greater menace than the sharks in the sea".

The Relation

"However much you may dislike a relation, and whatever ill you may yourself speak of him, you do not like others to say anything which shows him in a ridiculous or objectionable light; since the discredit thrown on your relation reflects upon yourself and wounds your vanity."

W. Somerset Maugham.

WRONG CHASE

The train came to a sudden grinding stop, causing the passengers to jump. "What has happened, guard?" cried a nervous old lady

"Nothing much. We ran over a cow."

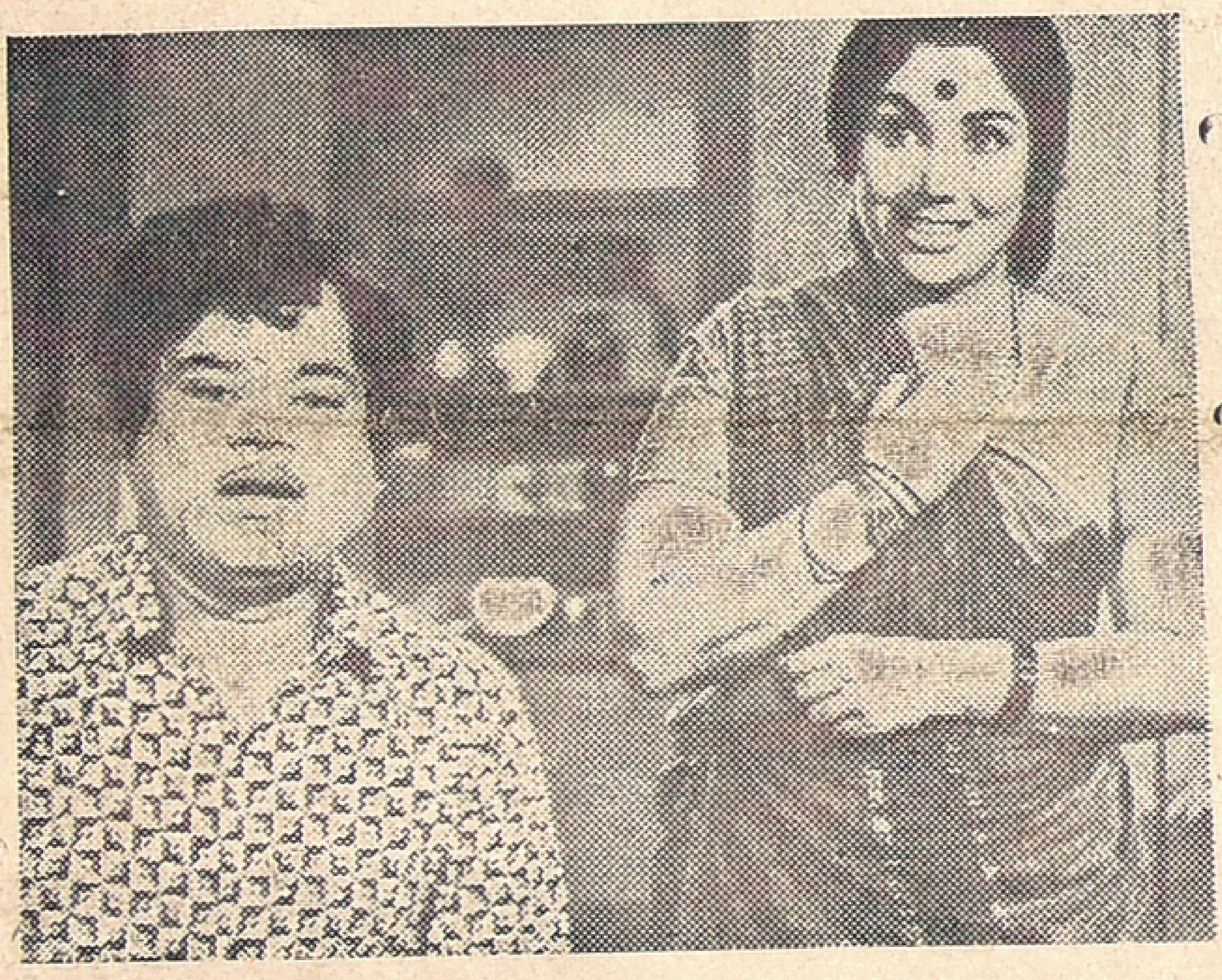
'Why, was it on the line?"

"No," replied the disgusted guard, "we chased it into a born"

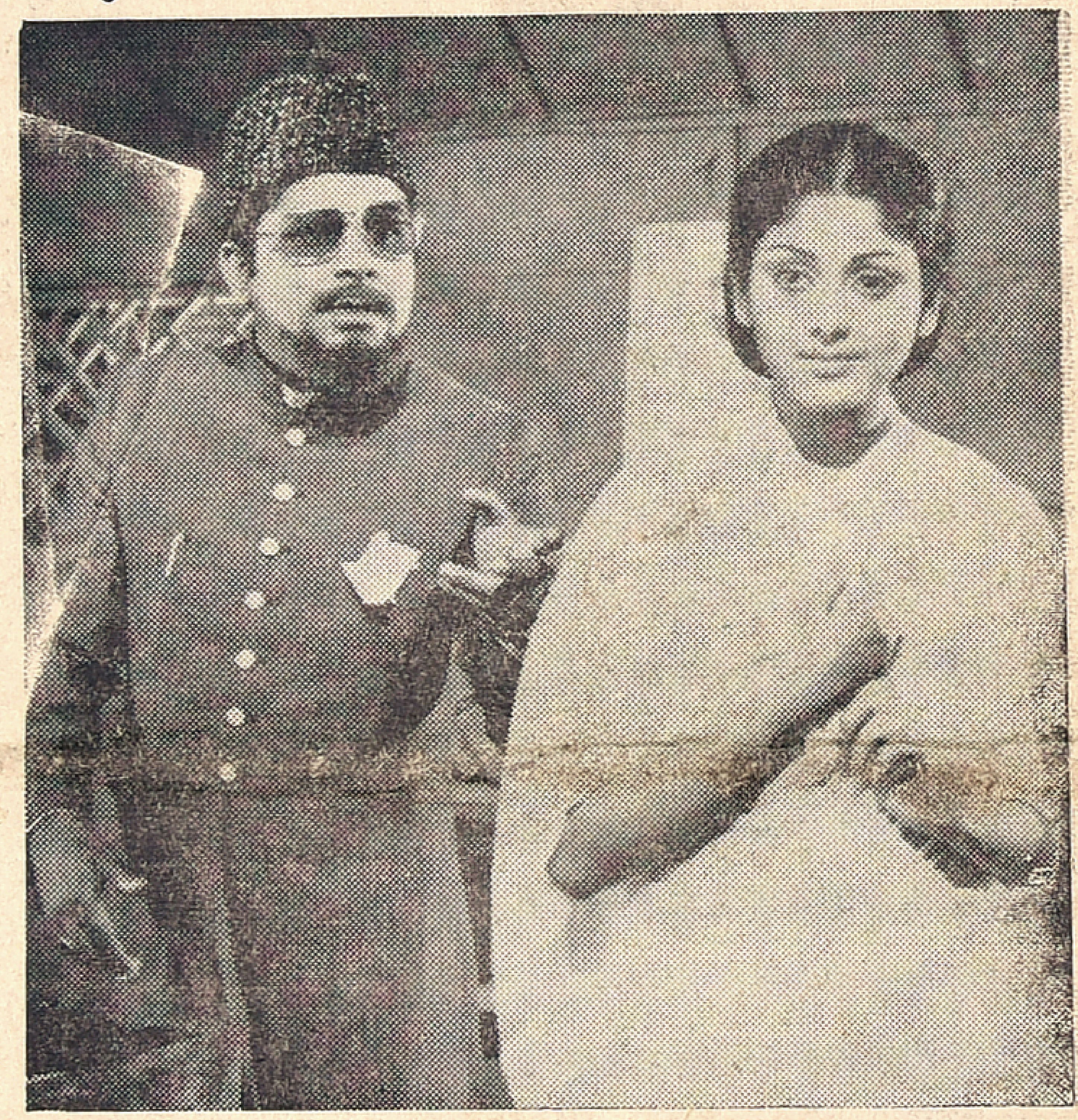
—It is with considerable diffidence that I'm laying the foundation stone for your maternity block: I don't want it to aggravate population explosion..."

FILM NEWS IN PICTURES

Sivaji Ganesan and Manjula in Jayaar Movies "Mannavan Vanthanadi." P. Madhavan directs.



M. N. Rajam expressing her fears to carefree M.R.R. Vasu in Sri Panduranga Productions "Avalum Pen Thane", directed by Durai.



Jaishankar, masqureading as a muslim gentleman, is trying to console Jayasudha in Nahatha Productions, "Pudhiya Manithan" produced by Sundarlal Nahatha. Thirumalai and Mahalingam are the directors.

When eyes meet words have no place there. Muthuraman and Latha in 'Anbu Roja' directed by Devarajan and Mohan.

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